

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.

Volume XXXVI. No. 334

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-  
way.—CATERINA.—Ballet.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
ROBBERIES.WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perfor-  
mance afternoon and evening.—CLAUDE VANCE.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—  
THE VICTIMS.—SOLON SHINGLER, Matinee at 2.ST. THOMAS THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THEATRE  
OF HAMLET.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEARCHING THE  
DEPTHS, Matinee at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and  
Houston streets.—OLD AMERICAN COUSIN, Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—  
PARIS; OR, THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE. Matinee at 2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.—OPERA  
BOUFFE.—LE FANT DES SOUTERES.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE, Matinee at 1 1/2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAN-  
TOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY, Matinee at 2.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—ORATORIO OF  
JESUS.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—  
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE, Matinee at 1 1/2.BROOKLYN OPERA OF MUSIC, Montague street.—  
MARKS AND PAGES.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BETH-  
SA, THE MIDGE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
SERIOUS FAMILY, No. Maline.—OUBA.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-  
way.—NEURO ACTS.—BURLESCUE, BALLETS, &c. Matinee  
at 2.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEURO ECCEC-  
TIVITIES, BURLESCUE, &c. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-  
ISM, REGIO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 635 Broadway.—  
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL, Matinee at 2.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 312 st., between 6th  
and 7th av.—BRYANT'S MINSTREL, Matinee at 2.TORY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—  
BRYANT'S MINSTREL, Matinee at 2.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN  
THE KING OF AFRICA, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
BONES AND ART.ROMBERG'S ART GALLERY, 52 Fifth avenue.—CAT-  
LIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 30, 1871.

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## Thanksgiving Day—The President's Proclamation and the "Day We Celebrate."

With the circling seasons the good time draws near of thanks for all the blessings of the year. Its garnered fruits behold on every hand; Truly 'tis "Hail! Columbia, happy land." Our industry rewarded—East and West, And North and South, on every hand confess'd, With ample stores—we are supremely blest. We are in peace, thank God, with all the nations, And we enjoy at home the same relations, Save here and there some fighting Indian bucks, And "way down South," the horrible Ku klux. If some of us have suffered there should be From all the rest an active sympathy, And resignation to the will of Heaven, And gratitude for all its mercies given. Therefore, good people of the United States, While Peace and Plenty reign within your gates, I do proclaim, and you will please remember, That on the thirtieth day of this November, Your thanks, with hearts uplifted to the sky, You humbly offer up to the Most High. And then, be the day dry, or wet, or murky, You all sit down to your Thanksgiving turkey. President Grant's Proclamation. Second Edition.

The day has come, and, with a sharp touch of Jack Frost, it comes in the good old Puritan style, including a whiff of snow upon the hills from Cape Cod to San Francisco and from the New to the "Old Dominion." And it will or ought to be, a happy day throughout the country. And we like the enlargement of the institution to a national holiday. It comes down to us from Moses and the children of Israel in the Wilderness. It was brought over to America by the Pilgrim Fathers—those hard-headed old biblical expounders of the law, whose highest embodiments of piety and pluck were "Old Noll" and "Praise-God-Barebones." In the proclamation of Washington, in 1789, of a day of national thanksgiving for the happy establishment of the constitution of the United States, we have the inauguration of this institution as a national affair with the inauguration of our national government. But Washington's example was not followed up, and from the beginning of the slavery agitation down to our Southern rebellion Thanksgiving Day was tabooed south of the Susquehanna as "a hypocritical Yankee invention;" and so wide was the disagreement between the two sections concerning it that the peril of combining the South with the North in a Yankee thanksgiving was carefully avoided by our Presidents.

But the Christmas and New Year's social pastimes of the English Cavaliers, established in Virginia by her first settlers and thence throughout the South, were a thousand times better for purposes of honest piety or social enjoyments than your old cold Puritan Thanksgiving. Now, however, Thanksgiving Day, with "all the modern improvements," warmed, softened and refined as a day of social reunions, is as well adapted to the fighting General Quattlebaum of South Carolina as to the psalm-singing Amindab Slek of old witch burning Salem. But we apprehend that the dead issues or dead ashes of the war are still too full of burning coals in the South to justify the hope that our brethren in that section will this day be very thankful for all their mercies, or very cordial in the endorsement of General Grant's proclamation. Their late system of African slavery, with their social castes and institutions and their political ideas and power resting upon slavery—institutions and dogmas of two hundred years of cultivation—have been too suddenly torn out by the roots for the deep wounds made quickly to heal. The living generation, at least, must pass away before the white race of South Carolina can heartily join with Massachusetts in a thanksgiving on the new order of things. Years must yet elapse before even the Southern blacks can be acclimated to this Yankee innovation. And yet, as now established, it is a most excellent national institution for reconciling and harmonizing all sections, races and creeds of the American people; and your turkey is a genuine American bird.

We hear, in the next place, that the Saints and Gentiles at Great Salt Lake will be very enthusiastic in this Thanksgiving. Their High Priest, President and Prophet, leaving behind him twenty-nine wives and seventy-six children, is on his travels, and the minions of the law are after him for "lewd and lascivious conduct," and even upon charges of murder; and so his return to his beloved disciples is almost as uncertain as the return of Bailey, Garvey or Ingersoll. Then, again, with the snow six feet deep upon a level and from twenty to forty feet deep in their mountain defiles, the Saints of Utah and the Gentiles will, doubtless, this day be as short of visitors as they are of turkeys. And so it may be said of all those new mining States and Territories from the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains to the plains of California. But still at Salt Lake they are in for a good time; and we "reckon" that our Western miners, adventurers and trappers, in many a cosy shanty and uproarious saloon, with their wild game and wondrous modes of thanksgiving, will make a jolly day of it in their variations from the old Salem ritual. Meantime, we are glad to learn that General Grant's Quaker Peace Commissioners may be relied upon to provide their Indians with a good Thanksgiving dinner, barring the whiskey.

The unfortunate people of Chicago and of those Western forests and prairie settlements laid waste by fire will, we venture the opinion, of all our people most devoutly thank a merciful Providence this day for the blessings they enjoy in the generous outpourings of relief upon them from an area extending from the Sacramento River to the Hudson, from the Hudson across the ocean to the Thames, from the Thames to the Rhine and the Elbe, and from these to the Danube. It is in these widely extended manifestations of fraternal charity, resulting from these disastrous fires, that the whole civilized world might properly join in this day of thanksgiving, as marking the latest and the brightest development of the onward and upward progress of the age we live in—the age of the newspaper press, the steam engine and the telegraph, and the age of our imperial Thanksgiving turkey.

And yet the people of New York, city and State, will this day enjoy their Thanksgiving turkeys with a satisfaction unparalleled since that memorable April day when, with the news of the fall of Richmond, our "bells," "bears," "spread-eagles," "lame ducks" and money changers—a mighty throng—joined in singing "Old Hundred" in Wall Street. Have we not occasion to be devoutly thankful, and to eat and give a double allowance of roast turkey, with all the trimmings, this blessed day? Is

not that late terrible, despot and ravenous Tammany Ring broken up—that awful Ring, with its cave of the "forty thieves," lined with sacks of gold and bags of greenbacks and boxes of diamonds—that imperial Ring, which could buy Legislatures when it failed to elect them, which distributed its charities by thousands of dollars, including turkeys by the cartload, while stealing the public money by millions? Have we not occasion to be thankful that the Ring thieves have been expelled from their cave; that the door of the cave is locked against them, and that Mr. Green has the key? Are we not justified in an extra turkey, with something extra to wash it down, with the prospect of the good time coming under a new city charter, which will enable us to live at a reduction of ten per cent on the costs of the Tammany régime, with its diamond weddings and Americus Clubs? Oh, there is nothing to compare with the delicious unctious of this New York Thanksgiving, unless it is the swelling satisfaction of King Victor Emmanuel over his Italian Parliament, at last established in Rome.

Finally, when New York may rejoice exceedingly in the downfall of the Tammany Ring, may not the whole country be thankful for the glorious prospect before us of still another new departure by the democracy, on the Presidential platform of Horace Greeley and free trade? Well, we live in an age of miracles, and so we drop the subject, wishing to our vast constituency of readers, each and all, a plentiful supply of roast turkey for the family circle and some for the destitute neighbor or stranger at the gate, that he, too, may join in the general thanksgiving.

## Valmaseda's Barbarity—The Most Atrocious Crime of the Age.

Nothing has occurred in modern times and among what are called civilized people so atrocious as the shooting of the eight young students at Havana for having violated, or, as the telegraphic despatch says, for having demolished the grave of Gonzalo Castañón. Let the volunteers of Cuba call this act of the students a crime if they will, and claim that it had a political significance, which few will be disposed to admit; yet no one will pretend to say that the offence was a capital one or called for such an extreme penalty. The execution of these young men was simply murder—murder most cruel and revolting. There was nothing but savage vengeance in the bloody deed. There was no regard for law, justice or the opinion of the civilized world. Such an act committed by a savage or semi-civilized people would be execrated from one end of Christendom to the other, and the perpetrators would, in all probability, be severely punished by one or more of the Christian nations. Such brutal inhumanity is not tolerated wherever and by whomsoever committed, except in Cuba and by the bloodthirsty volunteers. These wretches and the infamous revolutionary government under their control which has possession of Cuba now are permitted to do what savages would not without punishment. The government of Spain—yes, the so-called liberal government of King Amadeus—is equally guilty in permitting these atrocities. This bloody outrage is, too, but one of many like it that are being perpetrated continually in Cuba under the revolutionary government of the volunteers. Neither these volunteers, under the butcher Valmaseda, nor the government of Spain, care about the tame and formal protests of the United States. They laugh at them, make some sort of lame explanation or apology, and then go on to repeat similar atrocities. What is the mysterious influence at Washington that makes our government so blind to the horrible state of things in Cuba and so tender towards the cruel and treacherous government of Spain? The very tone of the correspondence from Washington to the press on this subject of the brutal murder of the students shows that there is either a baleful influence at work or that the administration is disgracefully timid. Such a crime against humanity and the civilization of the age, right on our border and among an American population, ought to arouse the indignation of the people and government of this republic. The Spanish government in Madrid received the news of the executions yesterday. The capital was profoundly moved by the intelligence. A Cabinet Council was convened immediately and the Ministers engaged in the preparation of despatches for Havana. The Mene steamship, which was to have sailed from Cadiz for the Antilles, was detained for twenty-four hours by executive order. Amadeus is called to treat a matter of the most sad interest.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.—The physicians in attendance on the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin at six o'clock yesterday evening, which stated that His Royal Highness "passed a quiet day." This news was particularly satisfactory at the moment, owing to the fact that the mind of the people was not assured agreeably by the morning report of the doctors as to the progress and phases of the fever during the night, from Tuesday evening to daybreak. The first statement said there was no change in the condition of the patient, but that the fever was not so severe, and the Prince had gained strength by sleep. The words no change left the public uneasy, until they were relieved by the publication of the later and more decisive words from Sandringham. The Prince may tide over the crisis of the disease to-day. A cable telegram dated in London at midnight informs us that there was "no change to note in the condition of the Prince" at the early moment of this morning. This is not exactly encouraging. He holds his own; but the disease has been active and is still malignant in its attack.

THE POPE SUBMITS, BUT STILL PROTESTS.—On Tuesday an address was presented to the Holy Father. The address necessitating a reply gave the Pope an opportunity to touch upon the situation. The Pope stands firm on the rock. Why should he not? The rock cannot be removed. Why should he? The good old man, bewildered somewhat by this age of telegraphs and railroads and nationalities and races, is perplexed; but his faith in the ultimate triumph of the Church is unwavering. The Church in the end, he says, must triumph; and he protests against all ideas of compromise with the rulers of Italy. It is well, we think, that while the Pope protests he submits.

## The Prince's Ball at the Academy.

The upper-tendon of New York society has not had so delicious an occasion of expanding its beautiful butterfly wings as it had at the Academy last night since the Prince of Wales tripped the light fantastic in its honor. Princes are very rare and precious in this country, and among even our first society a prince is a prize, though he may have no throne or reigning family to set off his bright prospective. The Princes Albert and Arthur of Great Britain were highly valued as society blossoms on their visits here, although the dazzling magnificence of their reigning house was ineffaceably stained by the sooty trade marks of an on-marching republicanism, which had long ago commenced stripping all there was of tinsel and grandeur from these make-believe princes. But when a true Prince of Russia, a son of the despot Czar—one of the real genuine monarchs before whom subjects prostrate themselves—when such a Prince as this comes among our society people what entertainment too gorgeous can we get up for him? He is none of your republican princes, hedged in and hampered by constitutions or councils. He is a genuine prince of the fairy tale kind, beautiful as Amabel, brave as Richard, generous as the good King Arthur, and with that unlimited power and perfectly irresponsible rule of action which only princes in fairy tales or princes in Russia possess. He is a prince not only in family, in rank, in the greatness of his suite and in his decorations as any royal born scion might be, but he is also a prince in stature, a kingly young fellow among his fellow men—a combination and a form, indeed, which have been exceedingly rare in experience of princes. With this unusual combination of good qualities blended in the prince it is not to be wondered at that our society people have stretched every point to make the grand ball to the Grand Duke such an affair as Cinderella's ball could not have equalled; and let us pardon the ladies, too, if they have entertained a vague, fleeting notion that they might lose just such a magical slipper there, and have just such a match-making adventure as the little ash girl had in the famous fairy story.

The magnificence of the ball is more fully described in our columns elsewhere than we need to describe it here. It was a grand display of jewelry and diamonds, a stately movement of handsome necks and shoulders, a charming jumble of handsome faces, bright eyes and pearly teeth. Rich silks and satins rustled in the promenade, while gorgeous diplomatic costumes and army and navy uniforms moved in grand state alongside. Trains that had cost modistes tears of agony to complete in time were recklessly flung by their fair owners during the dances under the revolving heels of uniformed cavaliers. Diamonds that had never sparkled in company before—that might, indeed, have been dug out of Golconda especially for this occasion—were torn ruthlessly from their places among the costly laces in the whirl of the waltz. Among those untitled citizens who have no claim to gold lace or bullion the tailor's art in the perfection of full dress had been driven to its utmost, while gold, silver, medals, stars, decorations and swords were as thick as leaves in Valmaseda.

The young Prince moved about, observed and admired, not by fair eyes alone, but by many ones too. He opened the ball with Mrs. Governor Hoffman—a piece of good taste, and, possibly, of winning diplomacy for which this sensible young Russian deserves additional commendation. In the midst of all the gayety which encounters him, as a dutiful son he has not forgotten the injunctions of his father, the Czar, relative to the mission which the HERALD recently made public, and while pleasing himself personally in the choice of so fair a partner he made a neat diplomatic point by recognizing in his choice the supremacy of the State, which we hold greater than Czar or Kaiser. Especially is this true in view of the fact that no city government was there officially represented—that the great magnates of the municipality who toasted Albert of Wales and Tommy of Japan in years gone by were conspicuously absent—another happy result of the late crushing war upon Tammany, and that Governor Hoffman and his lady were alone present to represent the executive branch of our State government. With the early hours of morning the dancing ended, the Prince departed, and every lovely belle who had been preparing months before for the occasion retired, hopeful even after the brilliant scene had disappeared like a dream that her own little glass slipper might even yet be in the possession of the Prince, and that the crisis would soon come, calling for her to try it on.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.—By telegraph from San Francisco we have a news report from China and Japan, dated at Hong Kong on the 20th of October and Yokohama on the 3d of November. The intelligence is not of an important character. The Japanese and foreigners in Japan commented with some surprise on the withdrawal of the United States expedition to Corea. It is evident that much hope was entertained by the foreign population in both the Asiatic empires that their interests were about to be benefited by a vigorous display of the American banners, sustained by a vigorous eastern policy directed from Washington. It was reported that the Coreans had attacked the Japanese settlement on the island of Tausinia. The Japanese Ambassadors to China returned home dissatisfied. The members of the aristocracy of Japan were disposed to be exceedingly troublesome to the government, even in their humiliation of rank and class privileges. Rice was unusually plentiful. The railroad and telegraph works were still in progress, but not by any means completed, in Japan.

THE ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL (republican) adopts a novel method to get the ear or eye of General Grant. It publishes a three column editorial addressed "to the President," and advising him of the condition of the Union republican party of Alabama. The writer concludes by stating, "We shall await patiently for the President to give us advice." If the President has the patience to peruse the homily it will be about as much as could be reasonably expected of him. To give advice thereupon is asking rather too much.

## The Famine and Anarchy in Persia.

To the terrible calamity which has fallen on the inhabitants of Persia must be added the misfortunes of revolution. Discontent prevails generally throughout the country, the Shah personally is unpopular and his government reviled. He is incompetent as a ruler and unequal to the heavy responsibility which rests upon him. A short time since he left his palace in the capital to go on a hunting excursion, utterly oblivious to the fact that his people were suffering and that his presence was needed at the seat of government. The desire for personal indulgence, however, was more potent than the appeals of suffering humanity, and he departed on an expedition of pleasure, leaving the management of State affairs to an unpopular regent and the people at the mercy of a mutinous army. The people were maddened almost to despair, and revolutionary displays ensued, so much so that on his return he, in fear of personal violence, repaired to a summer palace, instead of taking up his residence in the capital. The people gathered in thousands round the palace in the capital, uttering seditious cries and making rebellious demonstrations. These may be but the precursors of other outbreaks, which will result more disastrously in the near future. Winter is approaching and the grain supplies are almost exhausted. Bad as have been the scenes recently witnessed, when in and about the city and country of Meschid, for example, over eighty thousand persons perished from famine and disease, worse will in all probability ensue during the winter months. The cholera, also, as if to add to the calamity of the Persians, prevails throughout the land, and in almost every instance with fatal results.

## Southern Papers on the Presidential Situation.

Our Southern democratic and conservative contemporaries appear to be generally in favor of fusion on the subject of the next Presidency. The Richmond *Whig* is quite positive in its declarations. It says:—

"If there were a time when all minor considerations, all questions of mere policy, should be dropped, in order to give the nation a great patriotic combination to elect an able, honest, law-abiding President; to elect the man who is plundering the people and robbing the Treasury; to put an end to the war; to give peace and tranquility to the country; to restore habeas corpus; to ally sectional jealousy and strife, and to restore the government to its constitutional basis, and then, and then, we cannot conceive that men who have such great and beneficent objects in view can permit differences in regard to the tariff or to any other question of mere policy to separate them. Let all such questions be sunk out of sight while we are fighting the great battle of the constitution against usurpation, of honesty against fraud, of order against anarchy, of the people against the despots. To defeat Grant and radicalism is the great aim, and in order to secure that we will waive all other questions."

The Mobile *Register* is not hotly pressing for a straight out democrat as the standard bearer, as it was some time since. It now says:—

"There is little doubt of the earnestness of the wish of the South, Grant Brown and Greeley republicans to defeat Grant's nomination first, and then his election. It is plain that they cannot do it by themselves—cannot do it at all without the cordial cooperation of the democracy. There is a fine field here for diplomacy in the construction of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two. Where the desire is so strong on one side, and the interest equal strong on the other, and the public weal so deeply involved, a satisfactory coalition is a possible if not a probable achievement."

The Knoxville *Whig* (more or less under the inspiration of Senator Brownlow) gives publicity to the following:—

"The elements of opposition to Grant, in the republican ranks, continue to grow more active daily. The near approach of Congress—from which time the pot will begin to boil in earnest—quickens public anxiety throughout the country, and gives zest to every outburst from Washington on the subject."

The fight against Grant seems up-hill work. But there is no disguising the wishes of the Southern papers in the premises.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY.—This subject is being widely discussed by our interior exchanges. The Buffalo *Express* favors Mr. Alberger, of that city. The Mohawk Valley *Register* would have Henry Smith, of Albany, or Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga. The Montgomery *Republican* also favors Henry Smith. The Troy *Times* says "no man about whom there is the slightest suspicion in respect to his legislative integrity and his constant fidelity to his party in the trying times of the last two sessions of the Legislature ought to be Speaker." This may hit hard some aspirants already spoken of. The Malone *Palladium* says the Speaker should represent no clique or faction, but is favorable to the election of Henry Smith. We are inclined to think that our country contemporaries need not trouble themselves much about the Speakership. That matter is very likely to be settled in caucus, under compromises calculated to heal, as far as possible, the dissensions among the republicans in the State.

THE MAYOR OF DEVIL'S BLUFF, Ark., has invited Duke Alexis to enjoy the freedom of that frontier city. Alexis is probably not desirous of going in that direction just at present—at least not until the present round of festivities in his honor is over.

WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?—The Boston *Advertiser* states that W. B. Washburn, Governor elect, Horace Greeley and George B. Loring were at the State House in that city on the 28th instant.

SOMETHING OF A CONTROVERSY is going on in certain newspapers as to who was the first to nominate Tom Scott for the Presidency. It appears to have been first made in one of Scott's railroad workshops at Altoona, Pa. It was, therefore, evidently made in the house of his friends, and the support of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was really not intended as a joke.

THE PROVIDENCE *Journal* of yesterday contains a voluminous report of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Senate on motion of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, to inquire into certain charges preferred against him and others by the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army in 1865 relative to alleged intercourse with the enemy during the war of the rebellion. The investigation is to be resumed.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The supervising architect to the government has just made a lengthy and exhaustive report upon the numerous public buildings now in course of construction in various parts of the United States. From the manner in which he writes on these matters it is evident he has made the most minute calculations, and practically studied the questions of cost of material and labor. Hence the subject matter published in another column will prove more than ordinarily interesting.

## The City Comptroller—Comptroller Connolly in Ludlow Street Jail.

Rumor was busy and excitement was at fever heat yesterday on the subject of our city complications, but when the few facts had been extracted from the liberal supply of fiction by our vigilant and active reporters it was found that no material change had taken place in any of the main features, except that ex-Comptroller Connolly, after vigorous efforts had been made to secure the necessary amount of bail, and had all proved futile, was transferred to the common County Jail and there incarcerated. The injunction obtained from Judge Brady to prohibit Tweed from disposing of his property until after the decision of the pending suit brought by the Attorney General of the State through Charles O'Connor was generally discussed and approved; but as Tweed is known to have been turning all his real estate, railroad shares and other securities into cash for several weeks past, the chances are that the movement on the part of the people comes too late. The Committee of Seventy appear to have got into a muddle, and are endeavoring to break up their sub-committee on legislation and to take the drafting of a charter into their own hands. In the meantime the work before the Grand Jury goes steadily on, Judge Bedford having extended the term of the General Sessions to the 18th December. The other startling rumors of arrests and resignations with which the air was filled yesterday afternoon were simply the productions of imaginative minds and had no foundation in fact.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BRUSSELS.—Little people as well as big people get into trouble. It is not otherwise with little States and big States. We have had of late Cabinet crises in London, in Vienna, in Madrid. Now we have one in Brussels. It is gratifying to know that the Cabinet crisis in Brussels is but little likely to lead to a European war or a universal conflagration. Still this little trouble in Brussels shows that the Belgian people are lively and wide awake as to their interests and their power. The healthful effect of this popular vigilance is shown in the fact that the Ministry tendered its resignation to the King of the Belgians yesterday and that His Majesty accepted. His Majesty draws closer to the liberals. The citizens of Ghent have undertaken to deliver a hint to the Crown in the shape of an indirect nomination of Jules Bura, the reformer, for a leading position in the national Council. The European democracy becomes more animated daily.

PHILADELPHIA IS BROOMING QUITE SENSATIONAL.—Yesterday the case of ex-City Treasurer Marcer was before the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge Paxson, true to the cause of reform, rendered a judgment against the peculating official for the full amount of the defalcations discovered by the Auditors. This judgment covers the trifling amount of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, which, it appears, Marcer has not promised to pay. Late in the evening, and while the aforesaid suit was being discussed by the citizens, a report was circulated that a culvert on Tenth street had sunk; and again, scarcely was this piece of information swallowed when another report came to hand that a large hole ten feet in diameter, and apparently without a bottom, was discovered in the same neighborhood. In the latter place it was stated that the rushing of water or something like it could be distinctly heard, but how far it was off or what liquid it was could not be discovered. Verily, strange things happen nowadays, but it would be scarcely consistent to believe that the city of saints was built over some important oil springs, or that, like the report recently of Scranton, it was about to seek other quarters.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The editor of the Baltimore *American*, who is a member of the Republican National Committee, issues a proclamation on his own account, through the columns of his paper, that he will introduce in that committee at its meeting in Washington in January next a resolution recommending republicans in all the States to refrain from sending federal office-holders as delegates to the Republican National Convention. This is evidently a movement intended to head the great national and general reform agitation of the day, and make it take shape for the benefit of the republicans in the next Presidential campaign. But the spectacle of a national political convention of either of the great parties being held without the attendance of federal office-holders would hardly be considered a count in a reform indictment, drawn by even so virtuous a body as our own Committee of Seventy.

IT IS USUAL IN MASSACHUSETTS on Thanksgiving Day to pardon the most meritorious convicts in the State Prison. Singularly enough, this practice has been the means this year of creating a row between the Warden of the prison and the Governor, who, of course, possesses the pardoning power. The Warden recommended some prisoner for the exercise of executive clemency which the Governor did not see fit to grant. Hence the Warden threatens to resign, and the usual Thanksgiving festivities in the State Prison of Massachusetts this year are, unfortunately, likely to be a little marred.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has seen a letter from ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, in which he states that it is simply his intention to hold the position of Senator until he can get a vote on his petition for relief from his disabilities, and if that vote is against him he will promptly resign. General J. C. Abbott, from New Hampshire, is working strenuously to retain his seat against the positive wish of a majority of the people of the State of his adoption.

AN HONEST "CAIN."—The Charleston *News*